

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;  
OR, HARKLEIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY.—SHADOW OF A  
CHILD—RICHARD ALLEN.ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 6th and  
7th sts.—ROMEO AND JULIET.NINON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGLES EX-  
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.WATERBURY THEATRE, 120 Broadway.—ELIZABETH  
BULLWORTH COMPANY.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES  
AND LIVING STATUES.—FLOTO.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
MUCH ABOUT NOTHING.BROTHMAN'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PERFECTION—  
MUCH ABOUT A MEMORIAL OF VENICE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DUMPTY,  
WITH NEW FEATURES.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—HINKO; OR, KING  
AND SKELETON.GERMAN STADI THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—  
DIE VETTER—DER MENTOR.THE TAMMANT, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE MA-  
NAGER, &c.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN  
OPERA.—LA FROSTATA.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT—BOB ROY.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—SING OF THE SLONDER.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 16th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCEALIAN, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUINESTRIAN  
AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S  
MINSTRELS—GRANT'S CAMPAIGN, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 12, 1869.

## MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers  
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a  
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement  
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is  
furnished in the city.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 11.  
The English Secretary of War made a statement  
yesterday before the House of Commons, in which  
he says that the army estimates will be reduced  
£1,000,000 as compared with last year.  
The Amnesty Committee of Dublin, Ireland, has  
started a subscription to aid the Fenians lately re-  
leased from prison.

## Cuba.

The insurgents are reported in large force and  
strongly entrenched at Sagua la Grande. On the 10th  
a fight occurred at Macara, in which the insurgents  
were routed. A column of troops had gone from  
Bayamo to Mayari to drive out Céspedes and his  
forces. Five suspicious steamers have recently  
been sighted off unfrequented parts of the coast,  
and the Spanish mind is excited over the probability  
that they may be the Peruvian monitors.

## Jamaica.

The steamer Mount Vernon, with Faubert and  
other Haytian rebels on board, had arrived and been  
completely fitted out for service against President  
Sébastian.

## The Administration.

Secretary Washburne yesterday presented his let-  
ter of resignation to President Grant, his ill health  
preventing his further performance of the arduous  
duties of the State Department. The President ac-  
cepted the resignation with many regrets.The following nominations were thereupon sent  
into the Senate, where they were immediately con-  
firmed:—Hamilton Fish, of New York, to be Sec-  
retary of State; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts,  
to be Secretary of the Treasury, and General John  
A. Rawlins to be Secretary of War.Among other nominations sent to the Senate were  
the names of James B. Longstreet, to be Surveyor  
of Customs at New Orleans; Edward V. Kingsley, to  
be Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Frank Moore,  
Secretary of Legation at Paris, and James W. King  
to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in  
place of Isherwood, "whom I desire removed."The diplomatic corps, headed by Baron Gerait,  
waited formally upon President Grant yesterday  
and presented their respects. The President re-  
sponded in a brief speech of somewhat more than the  
usual length.A delegation of Georgia republicans, headed by  
Foster Blodgett, waited upon the President yester-  
day, and after the usual greetings laid the state of  
affairs in Georgia before him, and respectfully urged  
a strict enforcement of the reconstruction laws. The  
President replied that he desired very much to  
see all classes of people in the South protected in  
their opinions. On inquiring what the Legislature  
of that State would do in relation to the fifteenth  
amendment, Mr. Blodgett said the democrats in-  
tended to pass it, as they were anxious, as they said,  
to inflict negro suffrage on the 4-4 Yankees.

## Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Grimes, from the  
Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the  
reorganization of the navy, with amendments. Several  
bills of minor importance were introduced and  
referred, and the bill to strengthen the public credit  
was taken up. The second section, legalizing con-  
tracts made payable in coin, was stricken out.  
Without finally disposing of the bill the Senate ad-  
journed until Monday next.

## The House.

The House was not in session.

## The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday, bills were reported  
amending the act for the opening of Lafayette square  
in Brooklyn; relative to the tax commissioners in  
New York, and incorporating the Passengers' Transit  
Company of New York. Notice was given of inten-  
tion to introduce a bill to incorporate the Arcade  
Railroad Company of New York. Bills were intro-  
duced reviving the charter of the New York Steam  
Transit Company; relative to the charges for freight  
on the Erie, Central, Hudson and Harlem railroads,  
and authorizing the sale of a portion of Prospect  
Park. The committee investigating the charges of  
improper influence in the Senate last winter in refer-  
ence to railroad legislation made a report and recom-  
mended the passage of Mr. Halle's bill in regard to  
bribery and corruption. An evening session was  
held in which the bill abolishing the canal contracts  
was discussed.In the Assembly the bill authorizing workmen  
to form societies for mutual protection was passed,  
the bill exempting honorably discharged soldiers  
and sailors from service in the National Guard was  
ordered to a third reading.

## Miscellaneous.

Ex-President Johnson was received cordially in  
Baltimore yesterday and was entertained at a ban-  
quet last evening.Mr. J. M. Binckley, ex-solicitor of Internal Re-  
venue, met ex-Commissioner Rollins on the street in  
Washington yesterday and some words ensued be-  
tween them, but no blows were struck. AfterwardsMr. Binckley met Deputy Commissioner Harland  
and assaulted him, knocking him down and getting  
his own clothes and person somewhat damaged in  
the melee. Binckley then went before a justice of  
the peace and was held for his appearance in the  
sum of \$300.The terrific snow storm in Canada still continues  
and the railroads in every direction are covered  
over. Four New York trains are snowed up at St.  
John, but the passengers are well supplied with  
fuel and provisions. An avalanche at Point Lévi  
crushed in a house containing fifteen persons, three  
of whom perished.The new constitutional amendment was ratified  
yesterday by the Legislatures of South Carolina,  
Georgia and Maine.The Navajo Indians, aided by white renegades,  
have commenced war upon the whites. They are  
well armed and have whipped several small bands  
in South Colorado.A company has been organized in Utah for the  
purpose of building a branch railroad from Salt  
Lake City to the Pacific Railroad. Brigham Young  
is president of the company and Joseph A. Young  
superintendent.A fire broke out about seven o'clock yesterday  
morning in Cannon place, Troy, which destroyed  
property to the amount of over \$75,000, which was  
fully insured.A house in White's court, near Broad street, Phila-  
delphia, occupied by a family named Kidd, fell yester-  
day morning, from bad construction, burying the  
entire family in the ruins. Mr. Kidd was taken out  
alive, but his wife and two children were instantly  
killed.The steamer Swan, from Philadelphia for Salem,  
N. J., was run into Wednesday afternoon by the  
steamer Fantia, from New York, and sank immedi-  
ately. All of the passengers were saved, several  
of them being scalded, one badly.A train containing 600 head of hogs arrived at  
Buffalo on Sunday last. Forty of the animals soon  
died of hog cholera, and on Monday 400 of the re-  
minder were forwarded by the Erie Railroad to this  
city.

## The City.

The alumni of Williams College held a meeting at  
the Astor House last evening, at which Mr. D. D.  
Field presided. Speeches were made by William  
Cullen Bryant, Colonel C. F. Dwight, Professor Car-  
ter, President Hopkins and others. Ladies were  
invited to remain after the removal of the cloth.An investigation was commenced before Justice  
Taylor, on Staten Island, yesterday in regard to the  
crucifixes practiced on board the emigrant ship  
James Foster, Jr., during her voyage from Liverpool  
to this port, when some seven or eight seamen died.  
The testimony taken thus far discloses an almost  
incredible brutality on the part of the captain and  
his mates.Professor Arnold Guyot lectured last evening at  
the Madison square Presbyterian church, under the  
auspices of the Union Theological Seminary, on  
"Man Primeval." Rev. Dr. Anderson lectured at the  
Church of St. Mary's, Williamsburg, on "Ireland's  
Place among the Nations."The new and splendid steamship City of Brooklyn,  
Captain Samuel Brooks, of the Inman line, will leave  
for New York river at one P. M. to-morrow (Sat-  
urday) for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for  
Europe, which go by this steamer, will close at the  
Post Office at twelve M. on the 13th inst.The National line steamship France, Captain  
Gracie, will sail from pier 47 North river at three  
P. M. on Saturday, 13th inst., for Liverpool, call-  
ing at Queenstown to land passengers.The Merchants' line steamship Crescent City, Cap-  
tain Holmes, will leave pier No. 12 North river, at  
three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for New Orleans  
direct.The stock market yesterday was heavy and de-  
clined, but quiet. The new Board of Brokers, called  
the National Stock Exchange, went into operation.  
And dropped with a rise in bonds abroad and an  
improvement in the Treasury. The market is in favor  
of selling the government treasury. It settled as low  
as 121½, and closed finally at 121½ a 121½.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor John Crane, of Colorado, and W. H.  
Hooper, of Utah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Hamilton Harris, of Albany; Senator L. M. Morrill,  
of Maine; The Senators, of Baltimore; M. Cor-  
right, of Pennsylvania; Henry Simmons, of London;  
Purser J. S. Cunningham, of the United States Navy,  
and Dr. White, of New Haven, are at the Fifth Ave-  
nue Hotel.J. M. Kent, of Virginia; H. Winters, of England,  
and Samuel R. Keys, of Cincinnati, are at the Hor-  
man House.Admiral Boyle, of the United States Navy; W.  
Porter, of Washington; Captain Parrott and Major  
J. E. Grimes, of the United States Army; Congress-  
man Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; Judge Balcom,  
of Birmingham, and Rev. Dr. Ely, of Long Island,  
are at the Astor House.Colonel D. A. Watson, Major A. D. Pratt and  
Captain Henry Smith, of the United States Army,  
and Charles K. Wagner, of St. Paul, Minn., are at  
the St. Charles Hotel.Captain J. O. Green, of Kentucky; W. R. Bill, of  
Selma, Ala., and James Walsh, of Chicago, are at  
the Albany House.Mr. George Evans, of Corpus Christi, Texas, is at  
the New York Hotel.Judge Beal, of New Jersey; Colonel Charles Ste-  
wart, of St. Joseph; Professor Eastman, of Columbia  
College; Judge Charles Miller, of Philadelphia; Dr.  
Cole, of New Orleans; Colonel J. C. Pierce, Sergeant-  
at-Arms of the Senate, Albany; ex-Governor J. L.  
Gibbs, of Nebraska; Colonel J. R. Lewis, of the  
United States Army, and Colonel T. A. Lewis, of In-  
diana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## Prominent Departures.

Commodore Taylor and Paymaster S. J. Wheatly,  
United States Navy, and Dr. Eugene Crowell sailed  
yesterday in the steamship Alaska for Alaska.

## The Cabinet Settlement.

The Cabinet difficulty has been settled, and the  
Cabinet as reconstructed stands as fol-  
lows:—

Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—George S. Boutwell,  
Massachusetts.Secretary of War—General John A. Rawlins, Illi-  
nois.Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylv-  
ania.Secretary of the Interior—General Jacob D. Cox,  
Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, Maryland.

Attorney General—Ebenzer R. Hoar, Massachu-  
setts.Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, in giving up the  
State Department, gets the appointment which  
he has all along desired, of Minister to France.  
He has had a taste of the beauties of Paris  
and the genial climate of France, and he has  
found that this is the very change of air which  
his enfeebled constitution requires. He has,  
too, been qualifying himself for Paris in a  
vigorous study of the French language since  
his return from his late European tour, and  
has already, we understand, mastered some-  
thing more than the usual complimentary  
exchanges of a morning call, and has caught  
the true Parisian accent. We had entertained  
a hope that Mr. Washburne would remain at  
his post in Congress, the right hand man of  
General Grant in the work of retrenchment  
and reform. For this important duty, how-  
ever, we must now fall back on General  
Butler. Mr. Washburne is to be congratulated  
on securing the nicest birth in the gift of the  
government. He is a man of abilities, and  
though not a professional diplomat, his long  
career in Congress has qualified him for the  
business and made him conversant with every-  
thing connected with our foreign affairs. More-  
over, our present relations with France are of  
that amiable character which promise our  
Minister there a season of rest, recreation and  
restoration of health and strength for years to  
come. So we hope it may be to Mr. Wash-  
burne, and that officially he will maintain thegood impression left upon the French Emperor,  
Empress, Court and people by General Dix.But the Cabinet settlement is the question  
before us. Of Hamilton Fish as Secretary  
of State we need say nothing more than  
this: that from his education in the law, his  
experience in public affairs, his cool and  
sound judgment, ripened by study, time and  
observation, and from his intimate knowledge  
of the consequences to American commerce of  
English neutrality and belligerent rights, we  
may expect that he will prove an efficient in-  
strument in behalf of the foreign policy fore-  
shadowed in General Grant's inaugural—the  
policy of a settlement with England—not ac-  
cording to the instructions of Mr. Seward, or  
the protocols of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, but ac-  
cording to the American example of Andrew  
Jackson. We see, at all events, in this ap-  
pointment that there was something more than  
the courtesy of a private call on Mr. Fish in  
General Grant's last visit to New York.Massachusetts gets the most important and  
responsible position with the Treasury De-  
partment, and to make her cup of joy run  
over she has the Attorney General to boot.  
We have passed through a great revolution.  
What South Carolina was, they say, Massa-  
chusetts is in the government, in Con-  
gress and in the Cabinet. The chivalry have  
gone down and the Puritans are in the  
ascendant. It seems to be under-  
stood, however, that Mr. Hoar will  
remain in the Cabinet only for a short  
time, in fulfillment of General Grant's original  
idea that no State shall have more than one  
member. Meantime Mr. Boutwell for the  
Treasury, while satisfactory to the leading  
politicians, is regarded as a man qualified in  
a high degree for the practical duties of his  
department. He is represented as having no  
affiliations or sympathies with the whiskey  
rings or Wall street money changers, and as  
a financier thoroughly drilled in the financial  
policy foreshadowed in the inaugural. Best  
of all, as he is not "engaged in trade or com-  
merce," he does not fall under the ban of the  
Treasury law of 1789.General Rawlins (General Grant's favorite  
chief of staff) for the War Office means that  
there is yet a vast amount of work to be done  
in the reconstruction of the affairs and ma-  
chinery of the department and the army, and  
that a soldier possessing the fullest confidence  
of the President and the largest knowledge of  
his military views and plans is required for  
this service. In the same view Admiral  
Porter is made the active general manager  
under Secretary Borie of the professional busi-  
ness of the Navy Department.General Grant has evidently labored in his  
appointments to secure competent and devoted  
assistants in his administration and to avoid  
at the same time a quarrel with Congress or  
its ruling politicians. He has certainly, in the  
reconstruction of his Cabinet, made to Mr.  
Sumner a fair bid for the repeal of the Tenure  
of Office law, and it is probable that the repeal  
will now be carried. The temptation on the  
part of the Senate to retain this law is still  
very strong, as the law gives to the Senate  
the next thing to absolute power over the spoils.  
But the House has made this discovery, and  
impatient for a voice in the distribution of the  
offices, is becoming anxious for the repeal. But  
whatever may be done with this obnoxious Ten-  
ure of Office law, we may be sure that when  
General Grant begins to get thoroughly into his  
retranchments and reforms we shall have dis-  
cords and mutinies, and clashing cliques, and  
hostile factions breaking out in the republican  
camp in the general scramble for the spoils.The Case of Mr. Seward—The Ingratitude  
of Politicians.It is a melancholy fact that we have to de-  
fend Mr. Seward in his old age. We were  
never his adherent, neither his supporter nor  
his admirer. We never shared in spoils of his  
winning nor fattened on the plunder gotten at  
the cost of his moral sense. And yet we, at  
the last, out of an enlarged humanity that  
we alone possess among journalists, must raise  
our voice in behalf of the aged statesman and  
against the treatment he is receiving at the  
hands of those who adhered to him in his days  
of pride and prosperity. Behold the Secretary  
on his way to Auburn. He is in the doldrums—  
a place out of which Webster will not help  
one. It is equivalent to saying that he is in  
the horse latitudes, with not the least breeze  
of hope for the future to waft a sluggish fancy  
to better places. He feels so badly that he  
does not want to make a speech. Because he  
has not heart for speech or that brisk converse  
and interchange of conceit that was his delight  
he will not dine. He refuses even the most  
delicate viands. Judge of the state of his  
stomach and of the intellectual condition  
that led to that state! "This is the  
state of man!" The "nipping frost"  
must come; but when it comes (if we  
may mix our Wolsey with Macbeth) there  
ought to be "troops of friends" to cheer and  
shield against its discomforts. Where are the  
friends in this emergency of the ancient Sec-  
retary? There is a voice from Rio, not so gen-  
erous in its aroma as the Rio coffee—the voice  
of James Watson Webb, to wit. This James  
Watson Webb is the creature of Mr. Seward's  
clemency, and whereas he is now an ambas-  
sador, but for Mr. Seward he would have been  
merely a discharged convict. Seward's par-  
don saved him from a prison cell and a dreary  
journey to Auburn; but he now sees Seward  
make a dreary journey to the same town, and  
adds what bitterness he can in his allegations  
against the Secretary's foreign policy. Ray-  
mond is no better than Webb. He, clinging  
to Seward's skirts, has been dragged through  
which otherwise he would have perished  
making no sign, and now he feels that it  
would make him look very poor to give a  
good word to the man departed from power.  
From Greeley we could expect nothing else.  
Seward once refused to give him some little  
office in a country town—a post office, per-  
haps—and he has been Seward's sworn enemy  
ever since, and will never forgive him any  
more than he will now forgive Grant for not  
giving him another post office. His flings and  
jibes were therefore expected, and must give  
as little pain to the Secretary as did the stabs  
of the envious Casca to Caesar; but the real  
pain is in the blow of this "little villain" of a  
protégé and this mahogany-stained ambas-  
sador, a duplicate Brutus, continuing, figuratively,  
the great story of a slaughtered  
leader.

## The Great Swindle.

Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars is  
the sum total of the money of citizens held by  
the gas companies through outrage and extor-  
tion. At least they admit that they hold this  
much, though, as these companies do business  
on principles that defy all ordinary commercial  
usage, it is not safe to believe their statements,  
though sworn to. The probability is that they  
hold twice or thrice the sums they admit. One  
of the companies admits that three thousand  
dollars has been abandoned to it by the own-  
ers of the money—abandoned, of course, as  
watches and purses are abandoned to high-  
waymen, because the owners see not the re-  
mote chance for recovery. Another of the  
companies attempts to justify this seizure of  
money by saying that one hundred and seven-  
teen thousand dollars which it holds is all that  
it has to secure one hundred and seventy thou-  
sand dollars owing to it. Was ever anything  
more preposterous than this put forth? There  
are several points in this statement worthy  
public consideration. First, by this the com-  
pany claims as a business principle that if one  
of its customers has defrauded it it has the  
right to provide against loss by robbing any  
other customer of an equivalent sum. Here is  
a commercial morality that regards the mass  
of customers as the common enemy. Is this a  
mercantile view? Second, the company ad-  
mits by this plea that its atrocious system has  
not even the poor recommendation of pre-  
venting loss. Third, the point most worthy  
public consideration is that the statement is in  
all probability an impudent falsification. If  
the company does not mean that the one hun-  
dred and seventy thousand dollars is a loss,  
what right has it to any security above other  
dealers? And if it means that it is a loss, how  
is its statement credible? All the gas is paid  
for in advance—that is, the company requires  
a deposit from every consumer before it will  
supply him. The sum thus required is, on the  
average of all the bills, equal to the price of a  
month's supply. At the end of the month the  
consumer pays, and then his deposit stands as  
an advance on the next month. Where is the  
room for loss? Again, the company requires  
one man to pay the bills for gas that may have  
been left unpaid by the one who preceded him  
in the same house, and, however scandalous  
and atrocious this security against loss, it is  
effective.The Rogers Murder—More Mysterious  
Developments.The remarkable statement which we pub-  
lished yesterday from a prisoner at the White  
Plains jail is one of the most extraordinary  
yet given relative to the mysterious murder  
which so startled New York in December last.  
The plot is so well woven and so real that it is  
certainly well worth a thorough examination  
by the authorities who may have this murder  
case in hand. It can be readily ascertained if  
the man making this statement is a "pal" of the  
"Nineteenth street gang," and if he is a "par-  
ticular friend" of Logan. If Mr. Rogers was  
the cause of having Logan twice convicted of  
burglary and theft the records will show it.  
If the woman mentioned as Logan's paramour  
is arrested the truth of much of the story may  
be ascertained. The contract verified between  
the parties for the obtaining of the coveted  
articles from Miss ——— may, perhaps, be found  
if sought. If the White Plains prisoner was  
married to Logan's mistress the clergyman may  
be readily found who performed the ceremony.  
In fact, no chain of evidence can be more  
readily followed than this, providing it be  
found that the first link is true. It certainly  
warrants a thorough investigation; for by this  
time the authorities are anxious to have  
another murderer to pardon, and should not  
be denied the gratification if it can be so  
readily obtained.MENTIONS OF WAR FOR CUBA.—It is  
reported that four steamers loaded with all  
kinds of war supplies have landed their cargoes  
upon the northeast side of Cuba, not far  
distant from the principal insurgent headquar-  
ters. This will give the revolutionists a good  
start and enable them to advance westward  
and fight a battle for the possession of Puerto  
Principe.THE WHOLESALE BIBBERY IN OUR LAST  
STATE LEGISLATURE.—We publish elsewhere  
to-day extracts from the report of the commit-  
tee which has been engaged in the investiga-  
tion of the reports of fraud and bribery which  
have been so common at Albany. The devel-  
opments are astounding, especially in the  
account of the Erie war. Immense sums of  
money have been poured out like water to  
grease the fingers of the men who, sent to  
legislate for the public good, set deliberately  
their influence and their votes. Justice no  
longer can be obtained against such malign  
influences as are brought to bear by the vast  
corporations like Erie and New York Central  
when they enter the ring for a legislative  
battle. Stockholders are swindled to pay the  
bills and the State is swindled by the bribery  
of the men to whom are entrusted the making  
of our laws.CANCELLING PARDONS.—The act of President  
Grant in directing the Marshal to withhold  
from certain men the pardons that President  
Johnson had signed is roundly assailed, espe-  
cially by the democrats, who pretend to be  
great lawyers and who declare it illegal. Do  
these wonderful scholars not know that it has  
been decided in the Supreme Court that a par-  
don, when particular, is a private, though  
official act, and as such does require delivery  
and acceptance to make it perfect? Suppose  
these "pardoned" men move for a discharge,  
and, being brought into court, they plead their  
pardon. Very well; but where is it? Have  
they ever had it? Has their counsel had it?  
Has it ever passed from the hands of the  
authorities? If not then it has no existence  
of which a court can take cognizance.A REBEL GENERAL REWARD.—General  
James Longstreet in a good fat office in New  
Orleans from General Grant. It was General  
Longstreet who in the terrible battle of the  
Wilderness came so near doubling up the right  
wing of General Grant. But Longstreet, hav-  
ing in good faith surrendered and accepted the  
situation and advocated submission to the  
laws of the land and the powers that be, finds  
in General Grant the chivalric soldier who is  
glad to meet in a late rebel adversary a loyal  
man, worthy a special recognition of the gov-  
ernment. This is a new and important move-  
ment in Southern reconnoissance.The Singular Situation of Things in Wash-  
ington.The situation of things at Washington is  
singular and complicated, and from present  
appearances the Senate is about to make a  
dangerous plunge that may lead to the disrup-  
tion and reorganization of parties, and, as a  
consequence, to a desperate fight between the  
Senatorial oligarchy and the administration.  
The war has already commenced in an insid-  
ious manner on the part of the dominant fac-  
tion in the Senate, though unavowed and  
though words of peace and harmony are ut-  
tered to the ear. The case of Mr. Stewart has  
been made the pretext of opposition or hos-  
tility; but if it had not been that some other  
might have been seized upon for the same pur-  
pose. Indeed, the refusal to repeal the Tenure  
of Office law is sufficient proof that Senators  
intend either to hold General Grant in leading  
strings or to fight his administration.Sumner and other Senators who are active  
in this hostile movement are Presidential  
aspirants for 1872, and want to hold Grant  
so crippled that he would have no chance of re-  
nomination. It is the old political game over  
again, and has been tried with almost every President  
from the foundation of the government. It is a  
game, too, which Presidential aspirants and  
plotters generally commence early and follow  
up to the end of a President's term. Some-  
times, however, they overreach themselves,  
when the people, seeing through their schemes  
and purpose, take the side of the President and  
re-elect him. There is a notable example of  
this in the case of General Jackson, and  
Grant's position is not unlike his. Jackson got  
into a muddle with the politicians about his  
Cabinet and had to remodel it. Then the bank  
question split his Cabinet again and the party,  
which was divided into the Calhoun faction on  
one side and that of Van Buren on the other.  
The latter adhered to the President,  
and the former, powerful in talent and num-  
bers, particularly in Congress, made desperate  
war on him. There never was, perhaps, in  
the history of this country a fiercer political  
contest. But for this, probably, Jackson  
would not have been President a second term.  
It was this that rallied the people to him  
and re-elected him. Grant occupies a similar po-  
sition, and, if we mistake not, has the same  
sort of stuff in him that Jackson had. So  
these Presidential aspirants of the Senate—  
this oligarchy and political ring—may over-  
reach themselves and by their hostility to  
Grant may re-elect him in 1872.But, besides this political view of the situa-  
tion, there is another one which affects the  
very constitution and practice of the govern-  
ment. The difficulty about Mr. Stewart, as we  
intimated, was a mere accident and side issue.  
It served, however, to show the disposition of  
the Senate, and afforded an opportunity to  
manifest the disapprobation of that body to  
General Grant's independent course. He had  
not taken his Cabinet from their political ring  
and had not consulted them even as to whom  
he should select. This was a terrible blow to  
the old system of political management. It  
seriously offended them. But the real issue is  
on the Tenure of Office law and involves a  
struggle between the Executive and the Senate  
for the power and patronage of the govern-  
ment. On this issue the popular branch of  
Congress goes with the President, as we have  
seen in the overwhelming vote by which it  
passed the resolution to repeal the Tenure of  
Office act. The reason for the action of the  
House is apparent. That body, in the bitter  
fight with President Johnson and for the pur-  
pose of tying his hands, passed the act in  
question, and thus surrendered, unwittingly,  
perhaps, the whole patronage of the govern-  
ment to the Senate. Before this law was  
made, and throughout all the previous his-  
tory, the members of the House had a good deal  
to say in the distribution of offices. Every  
President had deemed it proper to consult  
their wishes and to appoint to office their con-  
stituents. Now, however, Senators have ab-  
sorbed the power over government patronage,  
more even than the President himself pos-  
sesses; for he cannot remove from office with-  
out the consent of the Senate. The House has  
reason to repent of its action and to be almost  
unanimous for the repeal of the obnoxious  
law.Thus, then, the principle, theory and prac-  
tice of the government have been changed.  
The President is reduced to a cipher and the  
mere instrument of the Senate, and the direct  
representatives of the people have neither  
directly nor indirectly any control over the  
offices or patronage. The government has  
become an oligarchy composed of a few poli-  
ticians or ring in the Senate Chamber. This  
is a singular and grave state of things. Nor  
does there appear to be any way of reaching  
the evil. We see that Senators cling tena-  
ciously to the power and privileges they have  
acquired. It will be hard to wrest these from  
them. They form a close body and hold their  
position for a long term. While they endeavor  
to make it appear that they are not opposing  
the President or the will of the people they  
act, by parliamentary tactics, to save off any  
action on the Tenure of Office act; and this,  
probably, they will do. What is President  
Grant to do under the circumstances? If he  
should yield to the usurpations of the Sena-  
torial ring he will be lost. His only chance is  
to be firm, use all the power he possesses to  
break up the political oligarchy, rally all the  
conservative elements of the country to his  
support and lay the foundation of a great party  
for the future. That appears to be the only  
solution, and he has strength enough, if he  
knows it, to carry it out.GOOD NEWS FROM CUBA.—The best de-  
spatch from Cuba lately is the one to the effect  
that there have been large shipments of sugar  
and molasses from the "Ever Faithful Isle." It  
may seem a horrible materialism that we should  
care more for this commodity of coffee to be  
sweetened than we care for the sacred boon of  
freedom; but then the coffee is ours—the free-  
dom somebody else's.ENGINEER ISHERWOOD.—The removal is re-  
ported of Isherwood as chief of the bureau of  
steam engineering in the Navy Department  
and the appointment of Engineer James W.  
King in his place.